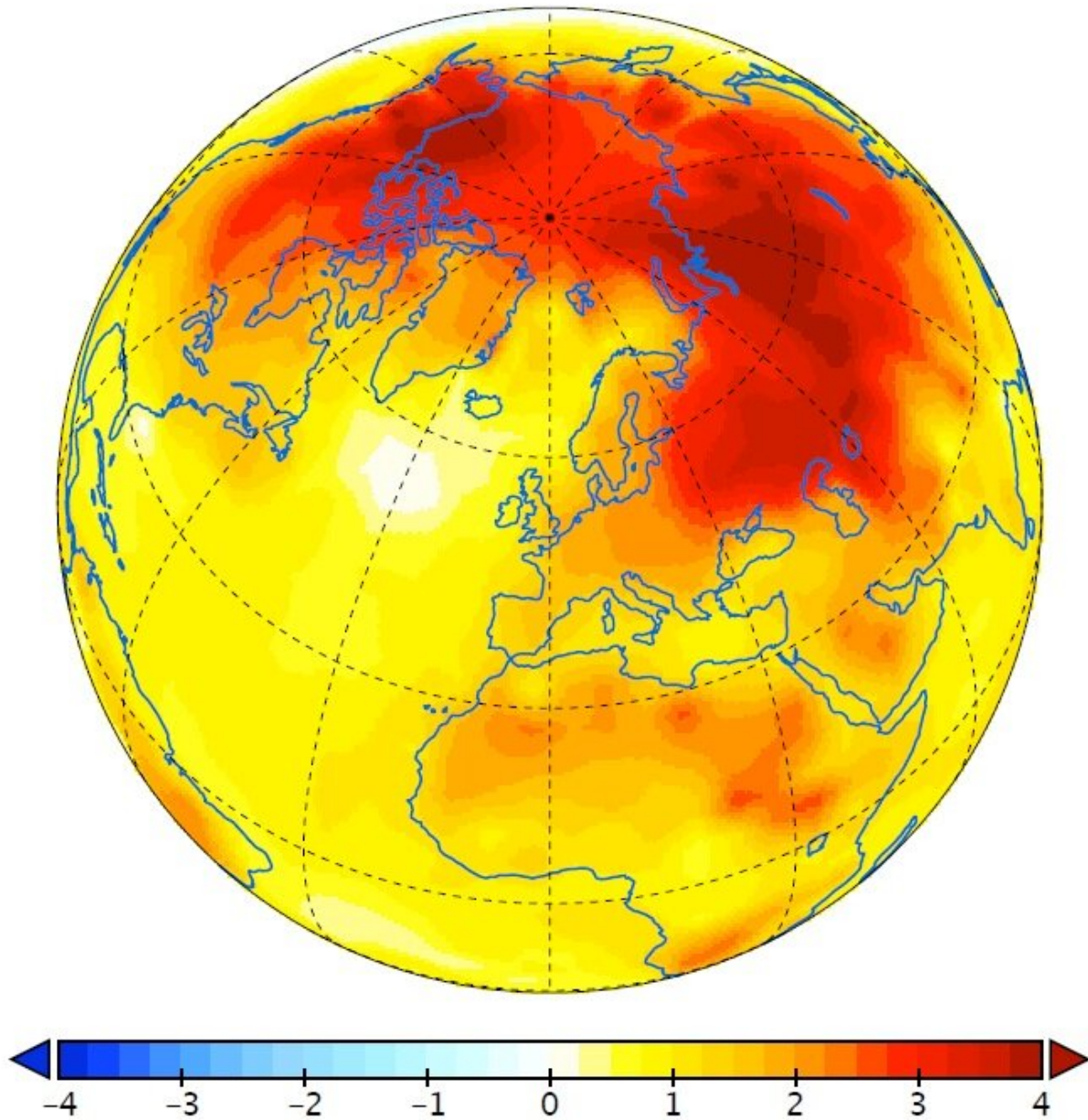


New study reveals local drivers of amplified Arctic warming

January 21 2019, by Joo Hyeon Heo



Amplification factor of observed surface temperatures relative to the global mean surface temperature from 1951 to 2017. The observations show a clear enhancement of warming in the Arctic region and across Siberia, Northern Canada and Alaska. Credit: Institute of Basic Science.

The Arctic experienced an extreme heat wave during February 2018. The temperature at the North Pole soared to the melting point of ice, which is about 30 to 35 degrees (17-19 Celsius) above normal. Recent studies indicate the mass of Arctic glaciers has declined significantly since the 1980's by more than 70%. These sudden climatic changes affected not just the Arctic regions, but also the water, food and energy security nexus throughout the globe. This is why climate scientists around the world are paying increasing attention to this accelerated warming pattern, commonly referred to as "Arctic amplification."

An international team of researchers, including Professor Sarah Kang and DoYeon Kim in the School of Urban and Environmental Engineering at UNIST, now report that local greenhouse gas concentrations appear to be attributable to Arctic amplification.

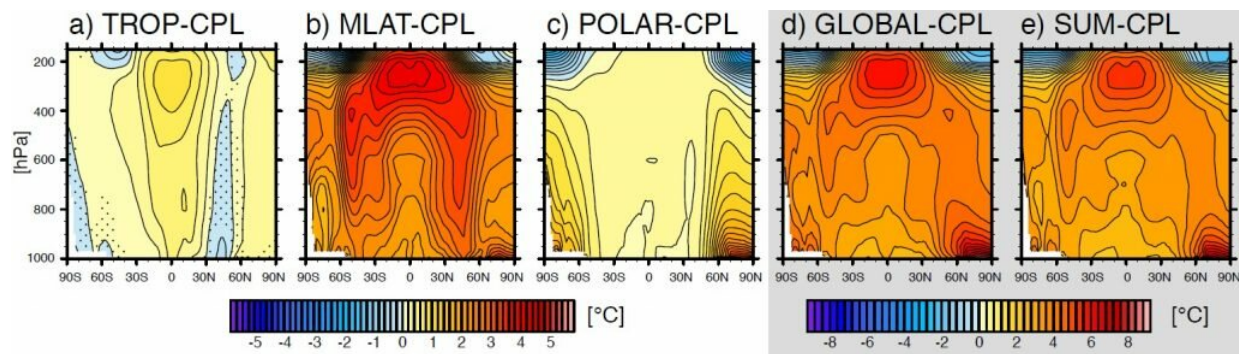
Published in the November 2018 issue of *Nature Climate Change*, their study on the cause of Arctic amplification shows that local greenhouse gas concentrations and Arctic climate feedbacks outweigh other processes. This study was led by Assistant Project Leader Malte F. Stuecker from the IBS Center for Climate Physics (ICCP) in Busan, South Korea, with international collaborators, including the United States, Australia and China.

Long-term observations of surface temperatures show intensified surface warming in Canada, Siberia, Alaska and the Arctic Ocean relative to global mean temperature rise. Arctic amplification is consistent with computer models simulating the response to increasing greenhouse gas concentrations. However, the underlying physical processes for the intensified warming remain elusive.

Using new computer simulations, the scientists were able to disprove previously suggested hypotheses that emphasized the role of heat transport from the tropics to the poles as one of the key contributors to

the amplified warming in the Arctic.

"Our study clearly shows that local carbon dioxide forcing and polar feedbacks are most effective in Arctic amplification compared to other processes," says assistant project leader Malte F. Stuecker, the corresponding author of the study.



Tropospheric temperature responses. Credit: Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology

Increasing anthropogenic carbon dioxide (CO₂) concentrations trap heat in the atmosphere, which leads to surface warming. Regional processes can then further amplify or dampen this effect, thereby creating the typical pattern of global warming. In the Arctic region, surface warming reduces snow and sea-ice extent, which in turn decreases the reflectivity of the surface. As a result, more sunlight can reach the top of layers of the soil and ocean, leading to accelerated warming. Furthermore, changes in Arctic clouds and of the vertical atmospheric temperature profile can enhance warming in the polar regions.

In addition to these factors, heat can be transported into the Arctic by

winds. "We see this process, for instance, during El Niño events. Tropical warming, caused either by El Niño or anthropogenic greenhouse emissions, can cause global shifts in atmospheric weather patterns, which may lead to changes in surface temperatures in remote regions such as the Arctic," said Kyle Armour, co-author of the study and professor of Atmospheric Sciences and Oceanography at the University of Washington.

Moreover, global warming outside the Arctic region will also lead to an increase in Atlantic Ocean temperatures. Ocean currents such as the Gulf Stream and the North Atlantic drift can then transport the warmer waters to the Arctic ocean, where they could melt sea ice and cause further amplification due to local processes.

To determine whether tropical warming, atmospheric wind and ocean current changes contribute to future Arctic amplification, the team designed a series of computer model simulations. "By comparing simulations with only Arctic CO₂ changes with simulations that apply CO₂ globally, we find similar Arctic warming patterns. These findings demonstrate that remote physical processes from outside the polar regions do not play a major role, in contrast to previous suggestions," says co-author Cecilia Bitz, professor of Atmospheric Sciences at the University of Washington.

In the tropics, air fueled by high temperature and moisture can easily move up to high altitudes, meaning the atmosphere is unstable. In contrast, the Arctic atmosphere is much more stable with respect to vertical air movement. This condition enhances the CO₂-induced warming in the Arctic near the surface. Due to the unstable atmosphere in the tropics, CO₂ mostly warms the upper atmosphere and energy is easily lost to space. This is opposite to what happens in the Arctic: Less outgoing infrared radiation escapes the atmosphere, which further amplifies the surface-trapped warming.

"Our computer simulations show that these changes in the vertical atmospheric temperature profile in the Arctic region outweigh other regional feedback factors, such as the often-cited ice-albedo feedback," says Malte Stuecker.

The findings of this study highlight the importance of Arctic processes in controlling the pace at which sea ice will retreat in the Arctic Ocean. The results are also important to understand how sensitive polar ecosystems, Arctic permafrost and the Greenland ice sheet will respond to global [warming](#).

More information: Malte F. Stuecker et al. Polar amplification dominated by local forcing and feedbacks, *Nature Climate Change* (2018). [DOI: 10.1038/s41558-018-0339-y](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-018-0339-y)

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